

UNCLE SAM AT THE FAIR.

THE GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT AT THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

It Will Be Much Larger Than the Government Show at Philadelphia in 1876. Much Regarding Display Was Learned at Paris—A Running Summary.

(Special Correspondence.)
WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The greatest, most varied, most interesting exhibit at the Chicago World's fair will be that of Uncle Sam. Our Uncle Sam is going to do himself proud, and you and I and every one of us will be proud of him when we go



AZTEC WATER BOTTLE.

to Chicago and see what he is to have there for us to see. Some of us remember that he had a very good show at the Philadelphia Centennial, but what he had there was almost as nothing compared with what he will have at Chicago. In the first place, this is a good deal more of a country now than it was even fifteen years ago, and the government is greater and richer. Besides we know more about expositions now than we did then. Uncle Sam is particularly fortunate in having at his command a number of gentlemen from the military, naval and civil service who have had experience in exposition work, who know what to do and what not to do.

In the second place the government is to spend five or six times as much money at Chicago as it spent at Philadelphia. The government building alone at Chicago will cost more than the whole of the show which Uncle Sam made in the City of Brotherly Love. At Philadelphia the government had 102,000 square feet of exhibition space. At Chicago the principal building alone will have an area of 262,500 square feet, to say nothing of annexes, of open air displays, of the great battleship, of the aquaria, two in number, each 135 feet in diameter. I couldn't begin to tell you all the government intends exhibiting. It will be a World's fair in itself.

A great many people fail to understand the scope of the government show at the fair. At the Paris exposition Uncle Sam was simply a general agent for other exhibitors. He went out letters to manufacturers and others asking them what they had to sell to foreign peoples, and inviting them to send their samples to him at Paris, and he would see that they were properly displayed. Some sent their samples and some didn't, and Uncle Sam did only fairly well as an agent in charge. He didn't have money enough to make a very good display with, and besides he didn't know much about the business. But while he was very weak at Paris, and our citizens who reside abroad haven't yet done blushing for him, he learned a few tricks there and now flatters himself that he knows something about the exhibition business. Among the things which he



SOUTH SEA ISLAND WARRIORS.

learned was that success depends quite as much upon the manner in which you display goods as upon the goods which you have to display. Installation—that is what the exposition people call it—is an art in which the French and Italians excel, as they excel in most arts.

"Why, at Paris," said Secretary Bickford, of the government World's fair board, "in many lines we had the best things in the show, but we didn't know how to show them. We had the best wheat, and the best bacon, and a lot of things of that sort, and we got the medals on them. But the Italian and the French exhibits in these very lines attracted fifty times the attention from the people that ours did. That was simply because they were better displayed. They spent hundreds of dollars in displaying to the best advantage a barrel of flour worth six or eight dollars. They could fix up a side of bacon so that it looked like a work of art, and everybody stopped to look at it, while the crowds walked by our display without more than glancing at it. Installation is half the battle in an international exposition, and this is a lesson our exhibitors must learn. They must know sooner or later that, no matter how valuable or perfect their wares, when they go into competition with Europeans they will find it necessary to employ skill and taste and money in properly installing them.

Because Uncle Sam was a general agent for manufacturers and other exhibitors at Paris many people appear to think he is going to play the same role at Chicago. Every day manufacturers write here to inquire if the government is prepared to take charge of their exhibits at Chicago, saying they would prefer to put their goods in the government building. Of course Uncle Sam isn't going into that business at all. The law provides distinctly that the government display shall be one designed solely to exhibit the functions of government. The government produces nothing, it's a nothing. Therefore it will at Chicago have nothing to do with articles of trade, with samples of goods, nor even with the products of the soil or domestic animals, except in such ways as the government, through its processes of investigation, education, prevention of disease or improvement of species and such things, is brought into contact with such things.

For instance, our good friend Jerry Rusk

imagined some months ago he was going to lay charge at Chicago of an immense exhibit of domestic animals. Uncle Jerry wanted to make this exhibit the greatest and grandest thing of the sort that was ever seen. No doubt such a display will be made, but it will not be under the auspices of the agricultural department. This department, under the law, will be able to show its methods of inspection of cattle and meats, and the processes and results of its experiment stations, and the work that it has done in tracing out the distribution and development of animals, crops, fruits, trees, plants and grasses. But the display of all these things in bulk falls under the authority of the agricultural section of the fair itself. So it is in other departments.

And having explained this, let me give you, in a running rapid way, an idea of what Uncle Sam's show at Chicago is to be. First in spectacular interest, of course, will be the exhibits of the war and navy departments—the military camp, the signal bureau, the hospital and ambulance corps, the field guns, forts, mounted with heavy ordnance, the cavalry army drills and tactics; the great battleship, with its armor, its big guns and machine guns, its electric search light, the sailor lads, the marine corps, the torpedo system, and all the paraphernalia of modern naval warfare, with no end of articles, quaint and curious, illustrative of the history and development of the navy.

Unfortunately, the Capitol, with senate and house in session, cannot be transported to Chicago. But there will be a mammoth model of it, and models of all the principal public buildings in the United States. Not only this, but there will be models of the public works, such as canals, lighthouses, improvements of rivers, breakwaters, etc. The life saving service will be there, in active and serious operation



WASHINGTON'S UNIFORM.

should be held by the military. The weather bureau, now attached to the agricultural department, will predict the weather before your face and eyes, so that you may solve the mysteries of the scientific ground hog.

Of course the patent office will make a very striking display. For this the museum of models will be liberally drawn upon, not indiscriminately, but with careful selection of certain lines of invention—like the sewing machine, the reaper, the locomotive—showing the first patents or germs, and all various stages of evolution up to the present time. Probably nothing in the government exhibit or the entire fair will attract more attention than the display which the postoffice department is to make of its fulcrum—all the mysteries and marvelous perfection of the mail service unfolded before you. This will include a complete postoffice in operation in full view of the public, the railway mail cars, the wonderful carrying machines, and the even more wonderful skill and proficiency of the men who distribute mails, to say nothing of the famous dead letter office and its museum of curiosities.

The Indian bureau will display the methods and results of the work among the American aboriginals—villages of Indians transplanted from the plains, women weaving rugs and baskets, Indian schools and Indian home life. But there will be no wild west show, for the reason that the government's function is to repress savagery in the Indian, not to encourage it. Interesting and instructive will be the exhibit which the geological survey is preparing of its explorations under the surface of the earth, with a collection of gems whose value runs to almost fabulous figures. I can only mention in passing, leaving to the reader's imagination to dwell upon, such exhibits as those of the coast and geodetic survey, which explores the coasts and the bottom of the sea; the bureau of engraving and printing, which will show our money is made; the great government printing office; the fish commission; and many other of Uncle Sam's almost innumerable departments.

A pathetic feature of the government show will be models illustrating the cruel and wanton methods of destruction by which that noble king of the plains, the bison, has been almost annihilated; and Catlin's famous gallery of Indian portraits and pictures, which will speak more eloquently than words of the degeneracy which has come upon the American aboriginals through contact with civilization.



WASHINGTON'S CAMP CHIEF.

I must say a word or two in closing of the part which the Smithsonian institution and the National museum are to take in this grand entertainment which Uncle Sam is now hard at work providing for us. These concerns are a world's exposition in themselves, with their infinite variety of articles illustrative of the methods of savagery and civilization, the ingenuity, the progress, the domesticity, the customs, the habits, the tragedies of all mankind. They will show thousands upon thousands of such articles as the relics of Washington, the swords and other trophies of General Grant both in war and peace, the pottery, the weapons, the articles of dress, the ornaments, the musical instruments, the tools and utensils and what not of all the quaint and curious things you can imagine from all the lands under the skies.

In my opinion Uncle Sam's part of the great show will alone be more than worth the price of admission.

ROBERT GRAVES.

MR. BIGELOW'S WORK.

He Is Preparing a Comprehensive History of the German Empire.

(Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—It is announced that Mr. Poulton Bigelow is preparing a history of the German empire, running back to the time just preceding the accession of Frederick the Great. The work is one which calls for extraordinary patience, diligence and peculiar facilities in regard to the inspection of manuscripts, records and documents. Probably no American would be able to have these facilities given to him to the extent that Mr. Bigelow will. Whether he has the patience to tell the story of the creation of the German empire, and to trace back those influences which made the creation possible to their sources, is a question which cannot be answered until his volumes appear. His friends in New York city believe that he has the patience necessary to produce a great work of this sort, especially as he has been an enthusiastic admirer of German progress and of the German people, and especially of the present German emperor. Poulton Bigelow is a New York city. He is the son of John Bigelow and inherits his father's literary tastes and capacities. John Bigelow in some respects is one of the most extraordinary men developed in New York state. In his early days he was well known as a writer of grace and force, and especially as an accurate student of European politics. He became connected with the New York Times, and was for a while its representative man. He was in sympathy in those days with the Republican party, and it was on account of that sympathy as well as his literary qualities that he was sent to represent the government in foreign courts. Afterward Mr. Bigelow became associated with Samuel J. Tilden, and was one of the most sincere and enthusiastic admirers of that remarkable man. To Mr. Bigelow Mr. Tilden gave perhaps more of his confidences than he ever bestowed on any other man, so that Mr. Bigelow really became for a number of years one of Mr. Tilden's family.

In his will Mr. Tilden named John Bigelow as one of his executors, and as one of the trustees who had charge of the enormous fund bequeathed for the creation of the great public library in New York city. It was in such associations as these that Poulton Bigelow was reared. Even in his childhood he was accustomed to hear discussions regarding public men, both those of Europe and those of this country, and chats about policies of the men who were controlling the affairs of nations. While his father was abroad representing this government, Poulton Bigelow was placed in a gymnasium in Germany, and there he became acquainted with the lad who is now the emperor of Germany.

A peculiar sort of friendship was struck up between the two schoolboys. They became mates in their sports, and their intimacy was as true and cordial as that between a German and an American college. The young German heir apparent had no idea even that he would succeed to the throne until after many years had elapsed. His father, beloved of all Germans as "Our Fritz," was in vigorous health, was young and was deemed likely to enjoy a long reign. Young William thought that if he ever became emperor or king it would not be until he had become an old man.

After the series of strange fatalities which in a moment so to speak, made the lad William the emperor of all the German nation, he did not forget his old friend Poulton Bigelow; and while he was, like Frederick the Great, liable to say to other old acquaintances who were disposed to presume upon that friendship, "I am emperor now," yet in his relations with Poulton Bigelow he was as nearly like the schoolboy of old times as it was possible to be. Young Bigelow, however, came to the United States with the idea of making journalism his profession. He bought a controlling interest in a monthly magazine devoted to gentlemanly sports. He revealed his capacity as an editor well in his management of that magazine, but he also revealed a curious lack of business sense. Of course many obligations were entailed, and these became very pressing.

One morning Mr. Bigelow did not come to his office. His associates thought he might be sick. He did not come the next day nor the day after, and finally diligent inquiry revealed that no one knew exactly where he was. The fact was he had become tired of the business responsibilities connected with the publishing of the magazine, and in a mood of discontent he had simply left his desk and his office and his property, and went abroad. It was a peculiar performance, especially as Mr. Bigelow owned whatever was of value in the magazine. He simply got tired of it, and he walked away like one who goes upon a summer excursion.

Mr. Bigelow went to Germany, and there he has established a newspaper connection through which he sends weekly letters which reveal in a most interesting way, what is most of importance in German development. That, however, is only an incident in his life. His work there is the preparation of the story of the growth of the German nation. If he brings to his work the same enthusiasm which he has displayed in his writings regarding Germany, and if Emperor William continues to give him facilities for the prosecution of it, we are likely to have from his pen a valuable historical contribution, and one which will be worthy of the son of John Bigelow.

E. J. EDWARDS.

Men Mr. Blaine Has Outlived.
Mr. Blaine is comparatively young, yet he has outlived in public service most of the men who started in the race of life on even dates with him. When Mr. Blaine took his seat in the house, Dec. 7, 1863, he found as fellow members: J. A. Garfield, Oakes Ames, G. W. Julian, J. B. Allen, Charles O'Neill of Pennsylvania, J. A. Kasson, Owen Lovejoy, J. J. Cresswell, W. D. Kelley, Robert Schenck, W. B. Allison, J. S. Morrill, Thaddeus Stevens, G. S. Orth of Indiana, E. H. Rollins, Reuben E. Fenton, Nathan E. Dixon of Rhode Island, H. L. Daves, E. B. Washburne of Illinois, W. B. Washburne of Massachusetts, J. F. Wilson of Iowa, William Windom, George S. Boutwell, Francis Kernan, W. S. Holman, S. S. Cox, W. R. Morrison, Samuel J. Randall, George H. Peckleton, D. W. Voorhees and Fernando Wood. Of these only seven—Allison, Morrill, Daves, Wilson, Holman, Morrison and Voorhees—are still in public life. With two or three exceptions the others are dead.

In the senate when Mr. Blaine made his debut in congress were Charles Sumner, B. F. Wade, Zachariah Chandler, J. Harlan, Sprague of Rhode Island, Solomon Foot, W. P. Fessenden, Henry Wilson, Garrett Davis, E. D. Morgan, Lyman Trumbull, Jacob Collamer, Lot Morrill, J. W. Grimes, J. A. Bayard, John Sherman, J. W. Nesmith, Reverdy Johnson, J. A. McDougall, Thomas A. Hendricks and H. S. Lane. All but four or five of these are dead, and the only one remaining in public life is John Sherman.

ONE GRADUATING DAY.

A HOMELY SUBJECT THAT ATTRACTED MOST ATTENTION.

A Bright Girl Told What She Knew About "Raised Bread," and the Applause That Greeted the Reading of Her Essay Eclipsed That Given to All Others.

"Well, I don't care if them other girls are going to write about 'Thought,' and 'The Marble Stan's Waitin' n' 'Genius,' and all them other things. Maybe my 'Randy' can't say much that's edifyin on them subjects, tho' it's my opinion she could if she tried. But she can make beautiful riz bread, and she's goin' to tell them how to do it."

With this expression of faith in "Mrandy's" powers, Mrs. McGillicuddy gave an emphatic twist to the garment she was wringing out of the sud.

The subject first under discussion was of no small importance in the village, for it related to the graduating exercises at the village high school.

With but one exception, the boys and girls in the class sought topics that would "sound well" and make a good show in the daintily printed programmes.

One of the young ladies began to write on "Twilight Thoughts," another chose as her subject "Destiny," another wrote at the head of the first page "Every Cloud Has Its Silver Lining."

Of course each one soon learned what subjects had been chosen by the other members of the class, and loud were the complaints when it was known what Miranda McGillicuddy proposed to write about. It was agreed that the class would go down into history forever disgraced.

"But you see," said Miranda, "I don't know anything at all about these high toned subjects that the rest of you have. I couldn't say one word about them that would be worth hearing, but I think I do know how to make bread, and I'm sure that many in the audience will be interested to know some of the quirks and the twists that turn out a handsome loaf."

"Well," said another, "I envy you the abundance of things you can say about it, but it's so awfully commonplace; why, it's—it's as commonplace as eating!"

AN INTERESTING ESSAY.
Graduating day at last arrived, with its flutter of excitement, its flowers, its proud fathers and mothers and sympathizing friends and its somewhat envious lower classes.

First came the salutatory, which was listened to with marked attention, as would be the case even with a thoughtful paper on the "Identity of Identity and Nonidentity"—if it came first on the programme.

Then came an oration on "Greece, by a boy, followed by an essay on "Philosophy."

By this time there were signs of restlessness, and some quiet whispering going on among such as were not carefully polite. Fortunately music came in at this point, after which the audience was invited to listen to some "Twilight Thoughts." Then appeared the "Cloud" that was supposed to have a "Silver Lining," but which certainly cast no gleam over the audience.

This condition, strange to say, seemed to be intensified when "Hope" appeared. At this point the presiding officer announced an essay on "Raised Bread," by Miss Miranda McGillicuddy.

The eager interest that came into every face in the audience was quite humiliating to those who had already appeared on the stage, and still more humiliating was the close attention that was suddenly paid to every word that was said.

The essay discussed the importance of good bread in a hygienic point of view—the effect which a "flat" biscuit frequently has upon the disposition of the eater, as well as upon his stomach; the nutritious and nonnutritious qualities of various kinds of flour, and the whole method of procedure, from the making of yeast, through the successive stages of mixing, working, raising, reworking, molding and baking till that consummate flower of good housekeeping appeared—a light, nutritious and delicious loaf of bread.

THE JUDGE'S REMARKS.
Not one word was lost by the audience from beginning to end. The ladies were chiefly interested, perhaps, but men listened very attentively too. When the reading was finished the essay was given the heartiest applause of the evening.

After the programme had been finished and the audience was preparing to depart, Judge Gildersleeve, chairman of the school committee and the most important citizen of the town, rose to make a few remarks, and this was what he said.

"Before the audience disperses, I have a suggestion to make, chiefly for the benefit of those who may belong to the graduating classes of the future. If you wish, in preparing a graduating essay or oration, to interest your audience—and it is needless to say that you do—let your remarks apply to a period not later than a hundred years ago, and better still if they apply to a time not later than a hundred years ago. And let them be on a subject in which you are interested, and in which your audience is interested, however homely it may appear."

"It is not necessary that it should be on the proper way to bake bread, like the very interesting, practical and well written paper to which we have just listened, or on the right way to make a bed, which would be another good subject; but it would far better be on these subjects, if you know what you are writing about, than upon 'Time, Genius or The Ideal, even though you treat them thoughtfully."

"We are a practical people, and we like to be approached upon the plane of our everyday life. We are greatly interested in our schools and scholars, but we want to see you with your feet—both of them—on the ground, which precludes the possibility of your heads being among the clouds."—Webb Donnell in Youth's Companion.

USE DISTILLED WATER ICE.

REASONS:

Is Economical.
Is More Healthy.
Is Made from Spring Water Distilled.
Is Recommended by all Physicians.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

BLOOMFIELD AND MONTCLAIR CRYSTAL ICE CO.,

NEWARK AVE., BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

Sold by M. Higgins & Bro., Bloomfield, and M. Sons, Orange. Telephone Bloomfield No. 79.

VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME.

THEO. DUFFORD,
Secretary.

R. W. WHITE, JR.,
Treasurer.

THE DUFFORD COMPANY

18 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

Second Door from Broad Street.

MAKERS OF
HIGH-CLASS
Harness
AND
SADDLERY



REPAIR
A
SPECIAL

Complete Lines of Horse Furnishings.

BARGAINS IN WALL PAPERS.

F. C. AUCOTT,
No. 45 Myrtle Avenue,
BLOOMFIELD.

Down!

Down!!

Down!!!

Best Creamery Butter, 25c. lb.

SUGAR AGAIN LOWER.

Good Goods at Low Prices.

FREE DELIVERY.

L. DAWKINS,
Bloomfield Centre.

FRED. GLOCK,

BOTTLER OF

Imported & Domestic Lager Beers

P. O. BOX 27.

CARLSTADT, N. J.

—Rochester, Milwaukee, and St. Louis
Beers a Specialty.

IMPORTER OF RHINE WINES.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.
Delivered at residences on Thursdays.

SPEER & STAGER,
PAINTING and PAPER-HANGING,

No. 261 Montgomery St.

Post-office box 91, Bloomfield.
House, Sign, and Fresco Painting,
Kalsomining, Graining, &c.

Jobbing promptly attended to. Estimates cheerfully given.

MARTIN ZAHNLE,
SHAVING and HAIR-CUTTING,

318 Glenwood Ave.

Special attention given to cutting ladies' and children's hair and trimming of beards.

Shaves, Shampoos, and Cleansing of the Face and Throat.

VICTOR F. CORRAZ,
DEALER IN

Fish, Oysters, Clams, and Lobsters,
No. 300 Glenwood Ave.

NEAR DEPOT.
Oysters on Half-Shell Delivered at Residences.

PHILIP BATZLI

"The Universal"

Boot & Shoe Store

308 Glenwood Ave.

BLOOMFIELD.

Custom Work a Specialty.

Repairing Neatly Done

ALL GOODS WARRANTED

R. T. CADMUS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

Staple & Fancy Groceries

Feed, Grain, Hay, Straw, &c.

Glen Ridge Favorite Food

HEALTH BRAND CANNED GOODS

595 BLOOMFIELD AVE.

Entrance also on Broad St.

A. DAY,

Bloomfield Centre.

Baker and Confectioner

Ice Cream and Ice

ALL FLAVORS.

Bricks a Specialty all the year

THEODORE CADMUS &

the old and reliable builders,

are prepared to estimate on either

work or remodeling.

Jobbing is also our specialty.

Our shop is on Fair

St., near Bloomfield

Residence, 104 Thomas